

FIG. 1

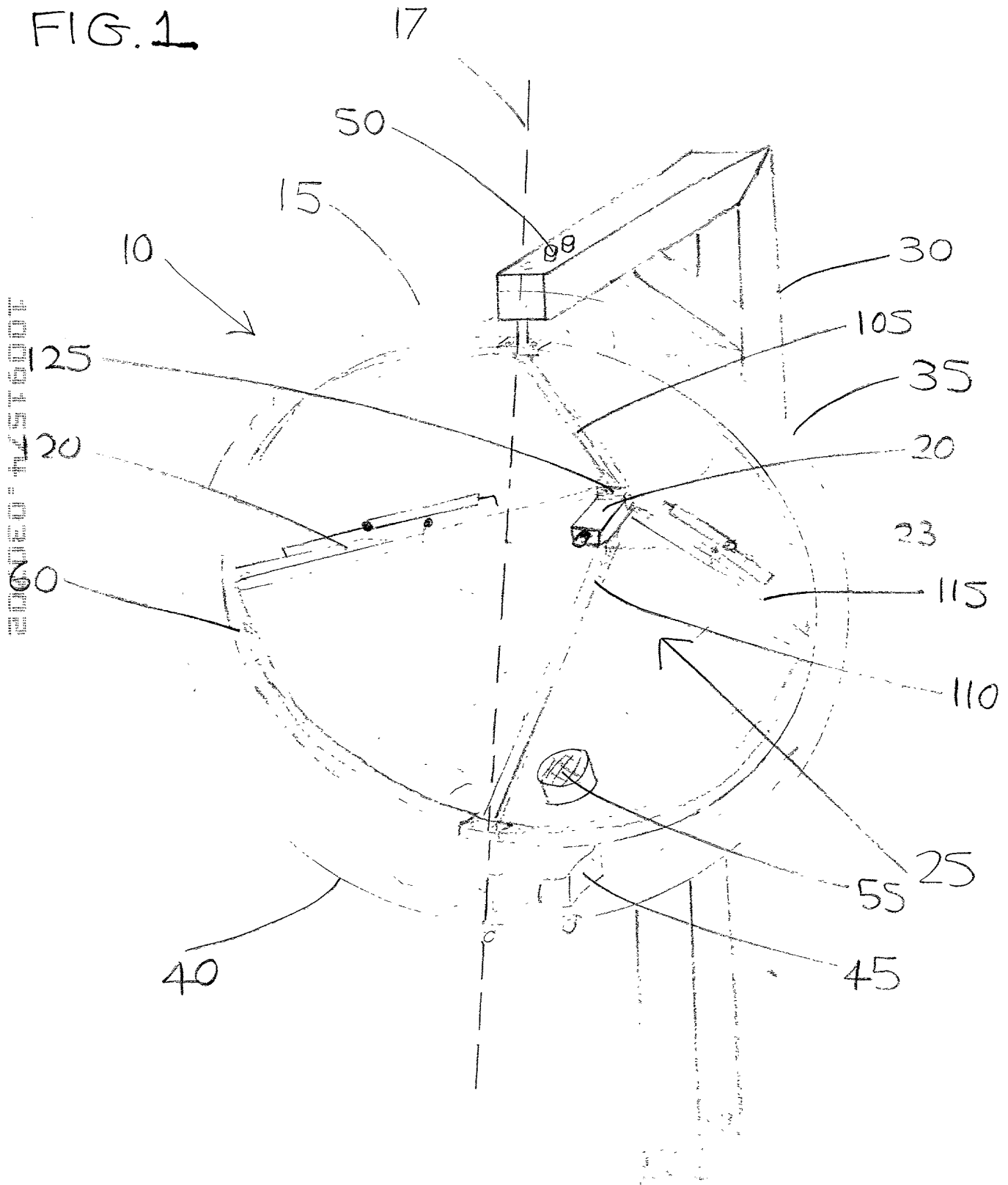


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged horizontally. Each histogram represents the frequency distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is 'Number of non-zero elements in x ' with major ticks at 0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, and 120. The y-axis is 'Frequency' with major ticks at 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10. The histograms are labeled with their corresponding n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution becomes more concentrated around the value n , and the peak frequency increases.

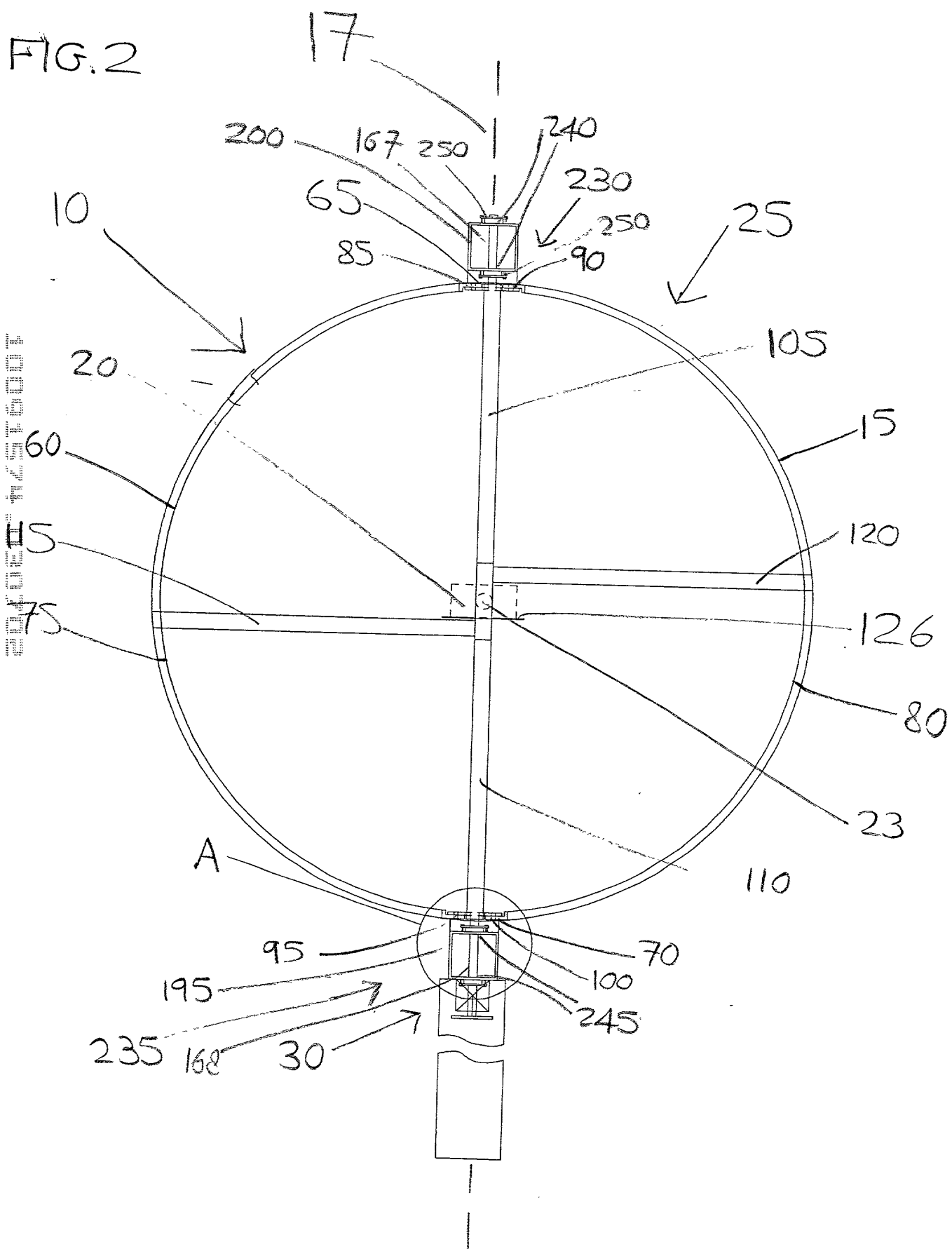


FIG. 3

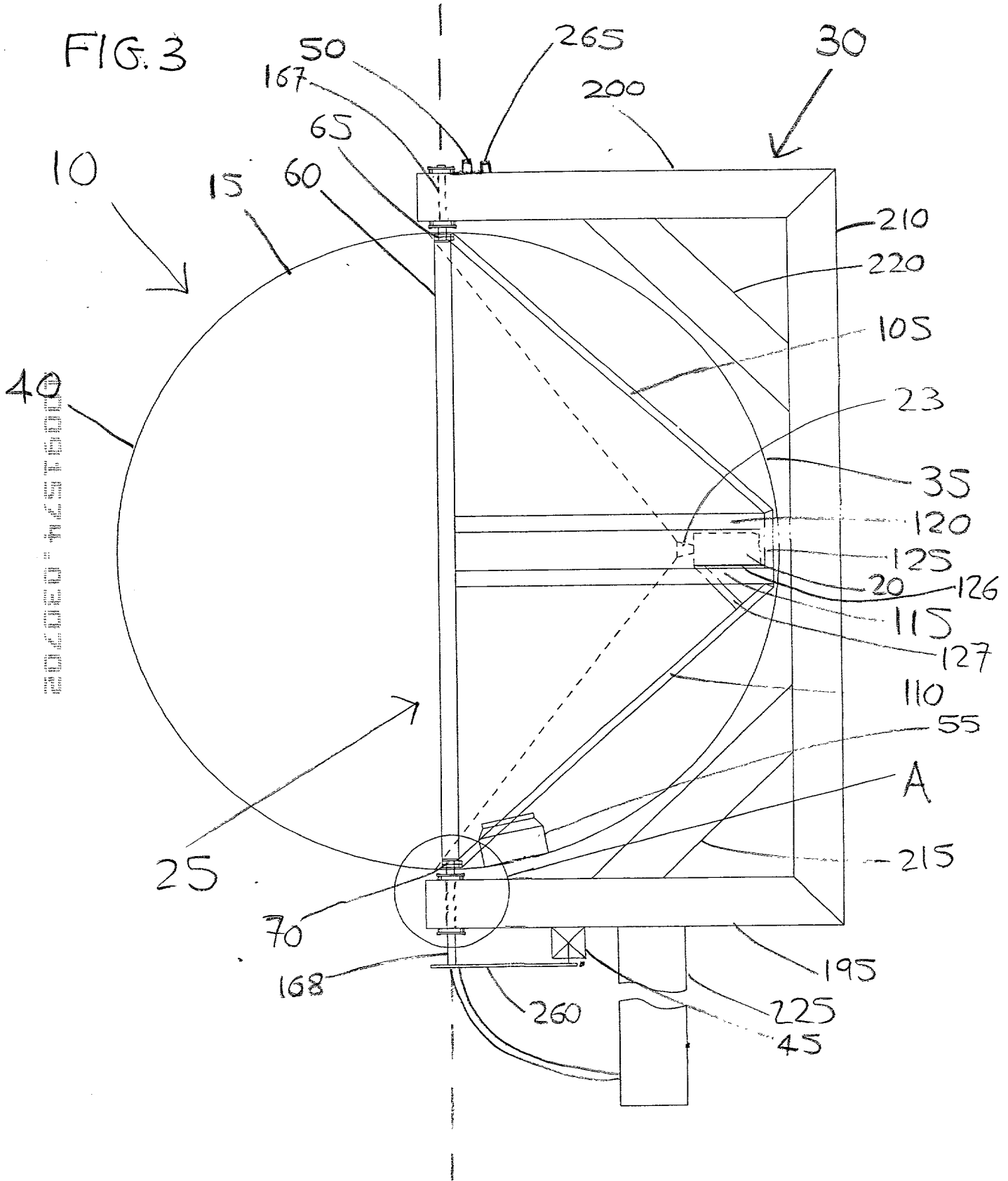


FIG. 4

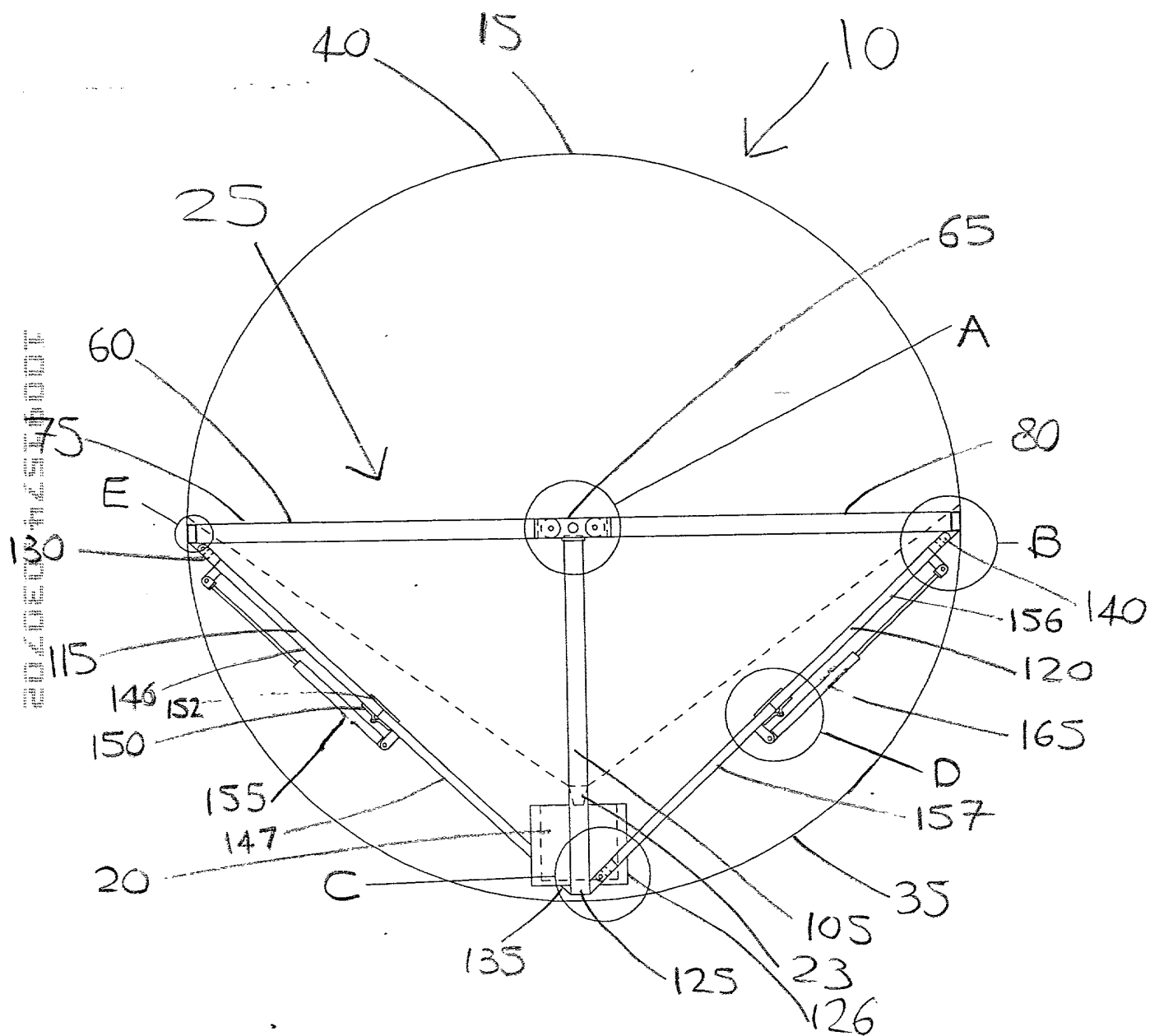


FIG. 5

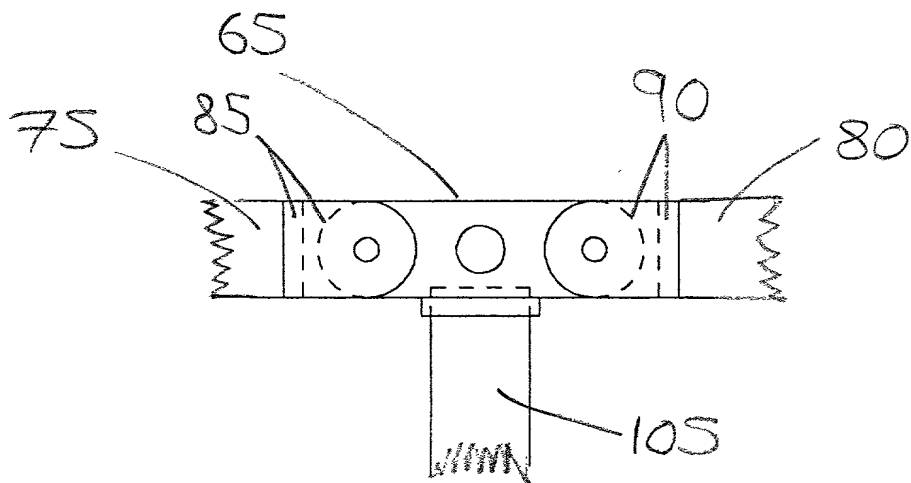


FIG. 6

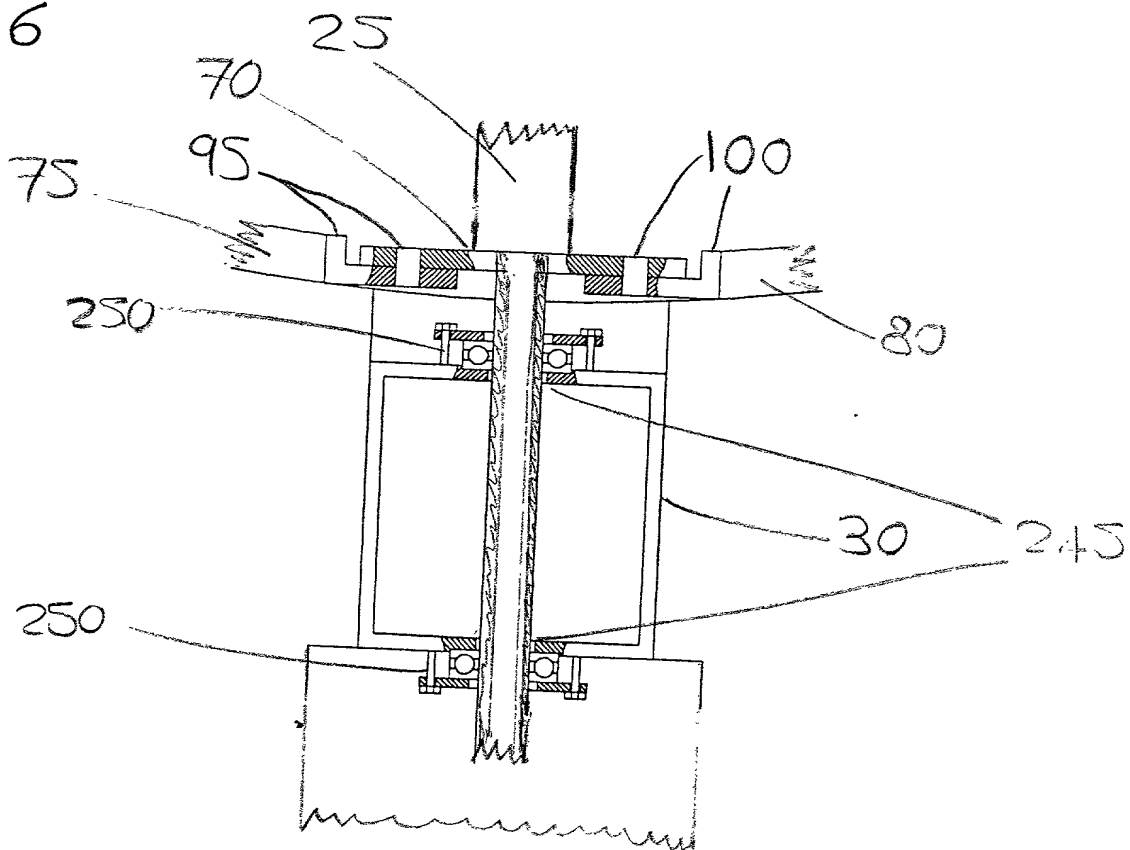


FIG. 7

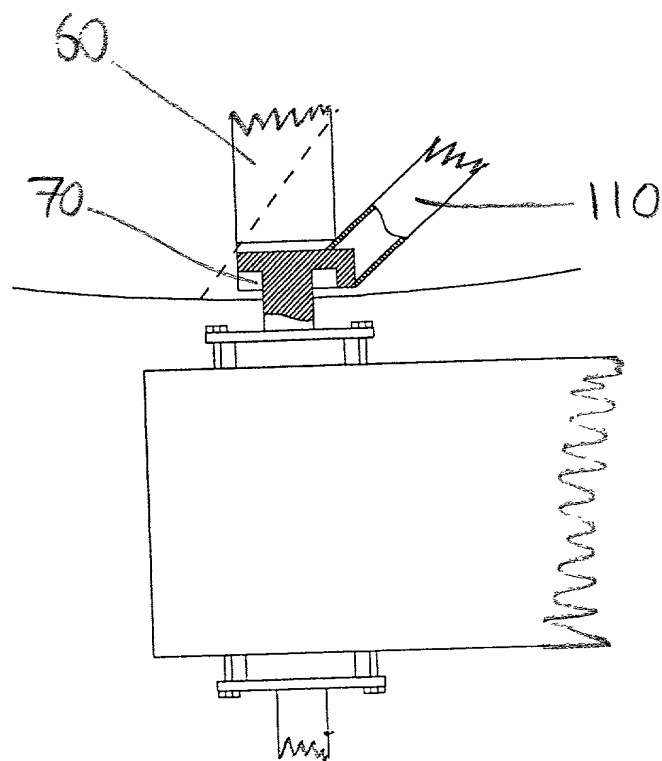


FIG. 8

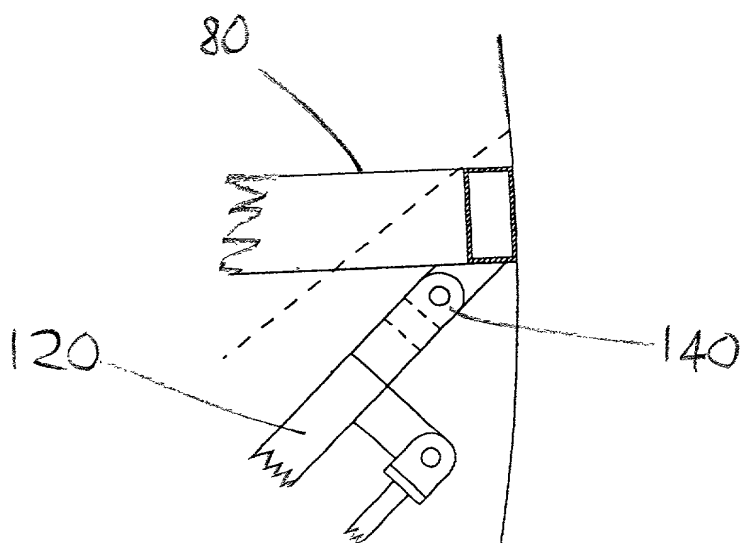


FIG. 9

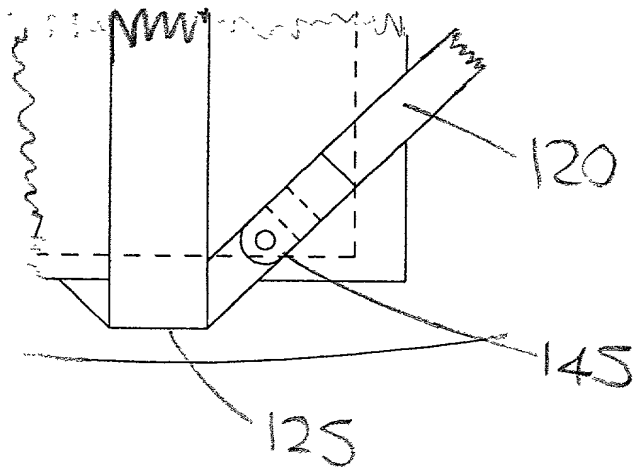


FIG. 10

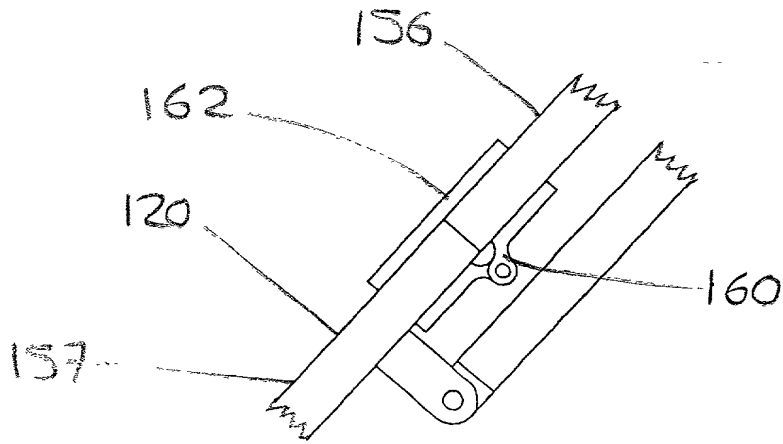


FIG. 11

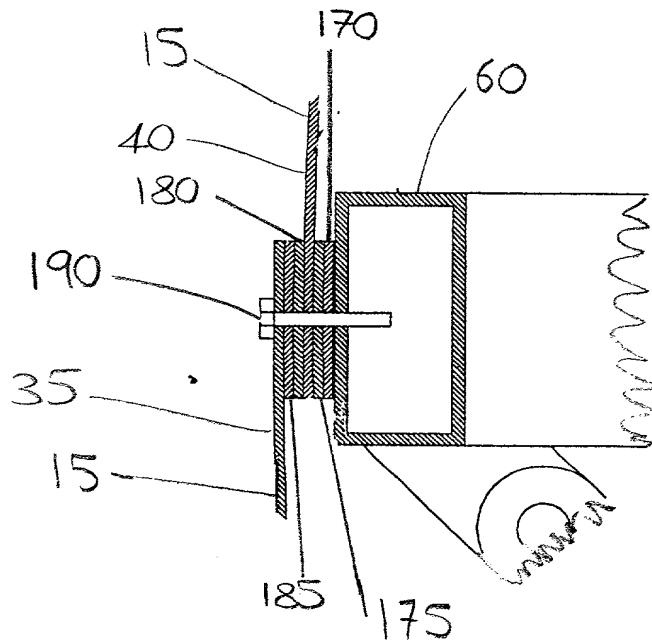


FIG. 12

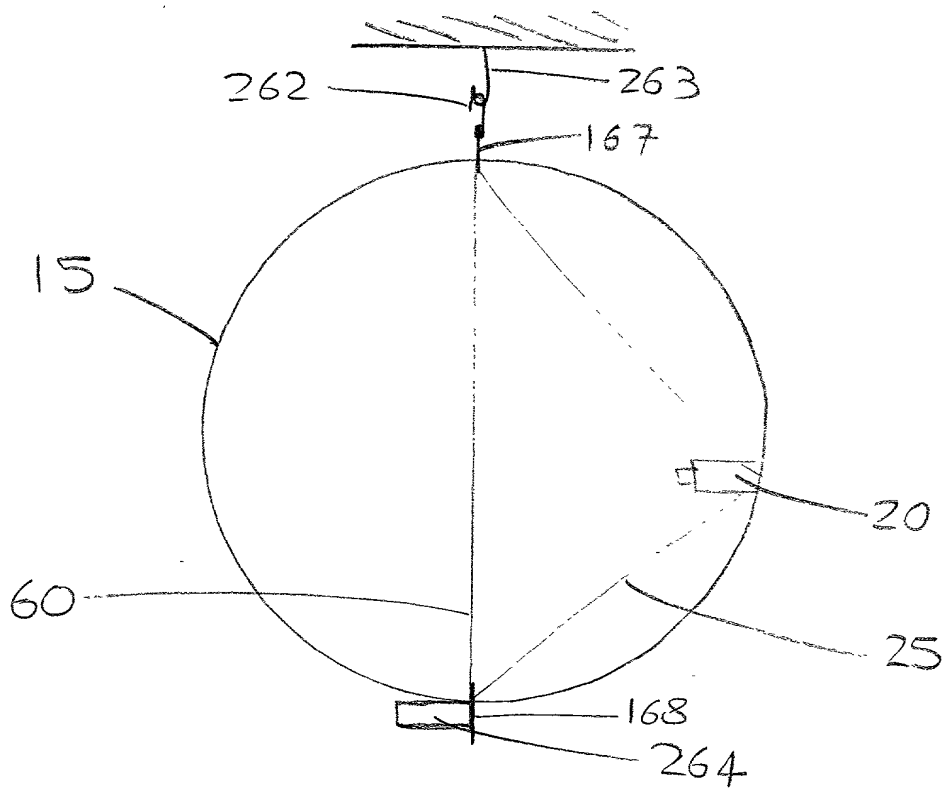


FIG. 13

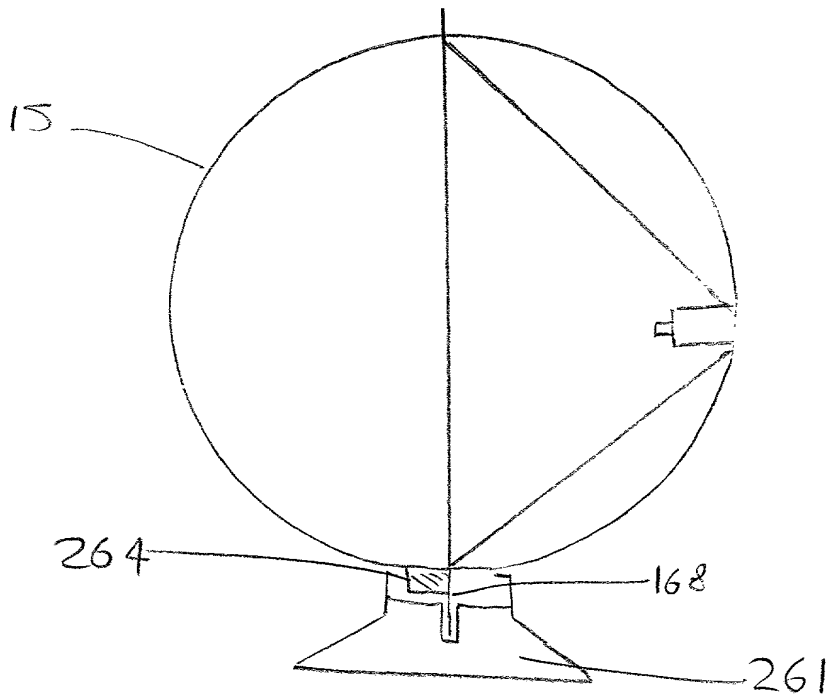


FIG. 14.

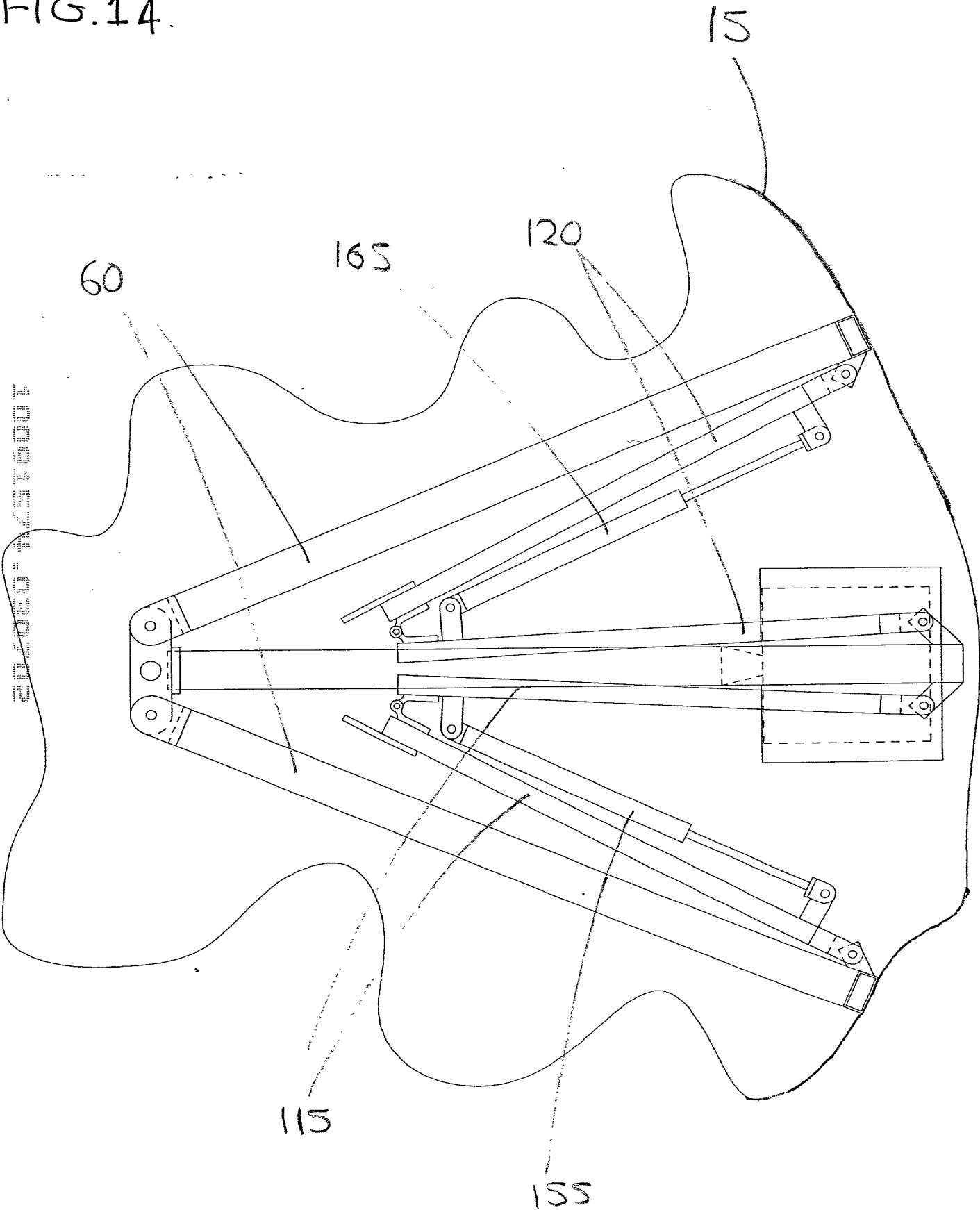


FIG. 15

